**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please insert the following into the specification at the points indicated.
Page 10, after line 9, insert the following:

Fig. 5 illustrates a side view of a portion of the light assembly enlarged to more adequately illustrate the configuration of the light beam spreading lens or the light beam fanning lens.

Fig. 6 shows an enlarged view of the first surface of the light beam spreading or fanning lens in a left perspective view.

Page 13, after line 9 and prior to line 10 please insert the following:

A spot of light 150 is an illuminated area 152 which is illuminated by a collimated light source 154 such as a laser. The spot of light 150 is substantially of uniform dimension in terms of length and width, or diameter.

A line of light 160 is formed from a spot of light 150 so that the line of light is an illuminated region of light having a substantially uniform width dimension and a substantially elongated length dimension, when compared to the width dimension.

The light emanating from a laser such as the laser 114 is passed through a focusing or collimating lens 120 and forms a light spot 150 or spot of light 150 having a small but substantially uniform diametral dimension.

The light spot 150 formed by the collimating lens 120 is then impinged upon the rear surface of lens 130. The small spot of light 150 formed on the rear surface 129 of lens 130, to cause the spot of light 150 to be elongated substantially and thereby form a line of light 162.

The fanning of the light beam 44 from the collimated spot of light 150 impinged upon the rear surface 129 of the lens 120 and forms a line of light 162. The line of light 162 is then impinged upon the work surface to cause the light beam to indicate the location width of the kerf 25 to be formed by the saw blade 13 as the saw blade 13 cuts through the workpiece 16.

The line of light 162 may be positioned to be co-incident with the kerf 25 formed in the workpiece 16 by rotating the lens130 to cause the spot of light 150 to be fanned or spread into a line of light 160 to be oriented at a different angle to be parallel to the kerf 25 to be formed by the saw blade 13.

This rotational movement of the fanned light beam is accomplished by rotating the lens 130 to cause the fanned light beam from lens 130 to likewise rotate relative to the workpiece 16 and the kerf 25. This rotation of the lens allows the positioning of the line of light that is formed when the fanned light beam 162 illuminates a narrow band of the workpiece 16.

Accordingly, the light emanating from the lens 130 will form a fan of light160, which, when intercepted by the workpiece 16 can be aligned with the kerf 25. The fan of light160 may be moved by the lateral translation device comprising a block 100 with hole 90 interacting with lead screw 82 to translate the block 100 and lighting assembly 124 parallel to the lead screw 82 or the light fan 160 emitting from lens 130 can be moved by handle 112 to further align the light line 25 with the kerf 25 formed by the rotating saw blade 66. The rotation of lens 130 causes the rotation of the spread or fanned light line 162 because the spreading or fanning of the light beam 44 shown in Fig. 5. The fanning of the light beam is accomplished in only one dimension due to the formation of the lens and will be stationary with respect to the lens 130.

The lens 130, in Fig. 5, which is a partial view of the light assembly 124, showing the collar 122 and lens 130 together with alignment collar 112 and alignment lever 132, illustrates the facial configuration of the first surface of the lens 130 and its relationship to the light beam 44 from the laser 116.

Collars 122 and 112 hold the lens 130 within the collar 112.

The lens 130 is shown in edge view, enlarged to illustrate the surface of the lens 130. Lens 130 is a lens of special shape and may be constructed of an optical plastic which is moldable. The lens is formed with a surface which incorporates a plurality of ridges which extend perpendicular to the light line 162 formed by the fanned beam of light passing through the lens and the sinusoidal ridges and valleys across the lens 130. The number of ridges on the first surface of lens 130 may vary depending upon the size of the spot of light impinging on the lens 130 and the size of the lens 130 and the number of sinusoidal undulations of the lens surface129 on the surface thereof.